

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most moderate prices at THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. All prints are read, and all work superintended by Englishmen. Always equal and generally superior to that done anywhere else. Estimates given.

No. 11,929. 號九百九十二年五月九日

日七十二月三十二年五月九日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

六月九日 號九百九十二年五月九日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

NOTICE
Communications, Advertising, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., may be addressed to the Editors, and Special Business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited to those who have cash.

Telephone: 242, Canton Road.

Post Box: 242, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since last October) will be held in the Room of the Hongkong Drawing-Society on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at Twelve o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Account to the 31st December, 1894.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th inst., till SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, during which period no TRANSFER of Shares can be registered.

By Order,

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1895. [1133]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

COMPETITION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS will be COMPETED for TO-DAY (SATURDAY), over the .700 and 800 yards Distances, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

Ten Shells at each Range.

P. SMYTH,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1895. [1133]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on TUESDAY, the 12th MAY, 1895,

at his SALES ROOM, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE,

(for Sandy Accounts)

Comprising—

TAPESTRY with PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, LEATHER-COVERED EASY CHAIRS, BLACKWOOD MARBLETOP CENTRE TABLES.

CHINERY, GLASSES, PICTURES, &c.

EXTENSION DINING-TABLE, SIDE-

BOARD, WHATNOT, CHEF-FONIER,

GLASS BOOK CASES, DESK, and COPY-

ING PRESS.

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED

WARE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-

STEADS.

WALL-PARTICLES, with Plate Glass Doors,

CHESTS of DRAWERS, MARBLETOP-

DRESSING-TABLES, and WASH-

STANDS.

One BANJO, One BICYCLE, and One 12-

Bore CENTRAL FIRE FOWLING

PIECE.

&c., &c.

TERMS of SALE—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Anteater.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1895. [1133]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA:

THE Steamship

"CASPIAN"

will be despatched for Japanese ports on WEDNESDAY, the 12th MAY, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1895. [1134]

FOR SHANGHAI, JINSEN, AND

NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"SATSUMA MARU,"

Captain E. L. Sommer will be despatched as

above on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m.

This Steamer is Specially Fitted for Passengers, with Superior Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1895. [1135]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF

STEAMERS.

FOR ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND

HAMBURG.

(Taking Charge at through rates to RED SEA,

MEDITERRANEAN, and BLACK

SEA Ports.)

THE Company's Steamship

"DEIKE RICKMERS."

Captain Siegel will be despatched as above on

THURSDAY, the 23rd inst.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1895. [1132]

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCES NO. 16

OF 1873, 8 OF 1886, AND 20 OF 1890.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION

OF CHEUNG HIM TONG FOR LEAVE

TO REGISTER TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHEUNG

HIM TONG, of No. 166, WELLINGTON

STREET, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchant, has This Day applied to the Governor under the provisions of Ordinances No. 16 of 1873, 8 of 1886, and 20 of 1890 for leave to register certain TRADE MARKS in the Register of Trade Marks in the Office of the Colonial Secretary in the joint names of the said CHEUNG HIM TONG and CHEONG PAK LEONG.

The said TRADE MARKS will be used upon

wrappers and covers containing Crackers.

Dated the 19th day of March, 1895.

VICTOR H. DEACON,

Solicitor for the said

CHEUNG HIM TONG and

CHEONG PAK LEONG.

[1136]

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCES Nos.

16 of 1873, 8 of 1886, and 20 of 1890.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION

OF CHAN HON SHANG FOR

LEAVE TO REGISTER A TRADE

MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHAN

HON SHANG, of No. 168, WELLINGTON

STREET, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchant, has This Day applied to the Governor under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 16 of 1873, 8 of

1886, and 20 of 1890 for leave to register certain

TRADE MARKS in the Register of Trade

Marks in the Office of the Colonial

Secretary in the joint names of the said

CHEUNG HIM TONG and

LEUNG YUK TONG.

The said TRADE MARKS will be used upon

wrappers and covers containing Crackers.

Dated the 19th day of March, 1895.

VICTOR H. DEACON,

Solicitor for the said

CHAN HON SHANG and

LEUNG YUK TONG.

[1137]

EDITORSHIP OR SUB-EDITORSHIP

wanted. Best Testimonials. Work well known in the Far East.

Apply

ED."

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1895. [1137]

IN SURE.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY OF U.S.A. gives the

BEST SECURITY.

Lives there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself has said,

"I must protect my loving wife,"

And so I must assure my life.

I would not be a soulless boor,

Who dies and leaves his family poor.

I'll pay a premium every year,

And that's the last I'll ever fear,

And that's the last when I am gone,

Or if when I die I can save;

INTIMATIONS

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
CHINA: JAPAN, STRAITS, &c., &c.
1896.

With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE
and will be found as usual, to show an advance
on preceding years both in fulness and accuracy
of information.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the
ports and cities of the Far East, from Peking to
Vindictive, in which European reside.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHELF—Excellent Diaries and After-Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Claretts, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents; as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch WHISKY marked "B" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1896. [22]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents forward their manuscripts with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No unprinted typeset communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address PRESS—H.C.C. Co.

P.O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9th, 1896.

A VARIETY of interesting topics are touched upon in the report presented to the Sanitary Board by Dr. CLARK in his capacity as Medical Officer of Health. Taking this in sequence, the first point that attracts attention is the extraordinary waste of life that goes on in consequence of the ignorance of medical science on the part of the Chinese and the barbarous practices in which they indulge, such as the cauterization of the bodies of newly born infants. So strongly has this aspect of the death rate impressed Dr. CLARK that he recommends the Board to represent to H.E. the Governor the desirability of taking active steps in the direction of the education of the Chinese in Western medicine, such as the endowment of the College of Medicine. We hope the recommendation will be acted upon, for in this matter the Government seems to be neglecting a plain duty. It is true the task of educating the Chinese community to more correct ideas upon the treatment of the sick and the preservation of health seems an almost impossible one, but it is one that has to be undertaken and a beginning can best be made by assisting the College of Medicine for Chinese in the excellent work it is performing. We boast of the benefits British rule confers upon native races of its elevating and enlightening influence, and it is the duty of the Government of this small colony, so far as its means allow, to elevate and enlighten the Chinese under its jurisdiction and to place within their reach reasonable educational facilities, more especially in a branch of science which is to them and to us the most important, namely, that of medicine.

Passing to another subject, it will be noted that Dr. CLARK approves of the existing system of conservancy, deprecates the introduction of water closets, and does not agree with the theory that latrines are the principal means of conveying the plague infection. For a city such as Victoria, with a tropical climate and a limited water supply, Dr. CLARK says our present system appears a perfect one. In the Public Works Department, we believe we are correct in saying, a preference has been entertained for the water carriage system and it was desired that when the new drainage was completed that system should be applied, if not to the whole colony, at least to all European houses; but Dr. CLARK is of opinion that the Board must zealously

guard its powers of preventing the introduction of water closets and of the water carriage system of the disposal of excreta; for there can be no question that sewers, containing such matter, may play a most important part in the dissemination both of typhoid fever and of diphtheria. The opinions of the Public Works Department in favour of the water carriage system have possibly undergone some modification since it has been so painfully demonstrated that the Tytan reservoir has not placed us above the danger of water famines, and in any case the general or extensive substitution of the water carriage system for the bucket system would not, we think, have been endorsed by the Sanitary Board, certainly not by the Board as it existed before the resignation of the majority of the unofficial members.

With regard to the plague, Dr. ATKINSON complains that Dr. CLARK's report contains controversial matter and that mention of Dr. LOWSON's name is unwarrantably introduced. The latter point really resolves itself into one of taste. It would have been quite possible for Dr. CLARK to have converted the views to which he is opposed without introducing the name of their expounder, but, on the other hand, to draw direct attention to Dr. LOWSON's report gives point and definiteness to the discussion, which is entirely of a scientific nature and has, or ought to have, no personal element in it. As to the general question of the introduction of controversial matter into annual reports, as a rule the practice is one to be deprecated, but every rule has its exceptions, and in the present instance Dr. CLARK is to be thanked for his interesting remarks on the plague. The means by which the disease is conveyed is an undecided point, but one of great importance, and any information or intelligent argument on the subject is to be welcomed, whether it be embodied in an annual report or given in some other form. Without expressing any opinion upon the principal point in dispute, namely, whether plague infection is disseminated chiefly by the emanations from the breath and skin or by the excretions, everyone will agree that breathing the atmosphere of premises which are filthy, ill-ventilated, overcrowded, and dark must be a fruitful source of disease, and that the attention of the Board should be directed to the speedy improvement of the general sanitary condition of the colony, as a rule the practice is one to be deplored, but every rule has its exceptions, and in the present instance Dr. CLARK is to be thanked for his interesting remarks on the plague. 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I will call it "patriotism." It can indeed be scarcely defined in a single word. It means courage, it means self-reliance, it means the power of seizing opportunities, it means resource. But whatever it is, it is characteristic of the English race. It is not in the few men who have made England great, but in their united action, which unites and must unite the English-speaking race.

The language itself. The future has few certainties or none, but if there is any one, it is that, if ever there is a universal language—a language spoken or understood among all members of the human family—it will be English. The language of Shakespeare and Milton will control the world. Already its influence is infinitely wider and more powerful than was ever exercised by any language of man. The King of France, and Louis XIV., are examples of the results attained by bringing a trained intelligence to bear by personal direct experience upon questions of foreign policy, says it of—

"Already spoken in every store from Yokohama to Hongkong; already taught in the military and naval colleges of China and in the schools of Japan and of Siam; already employed in the diplomatic service of Japan, Korea, and, I might add, of Siam."

"The English are a people of whom there is no greater in the world, in the end, to lead to better quality and more lasting character, than that of other peoples, if the English succeeded in India, while the Portuguese failed; if British America has prospered, while Spanish America has not; if the United States grew and developed out of all proportion to the French colony in Canada, one great reason for the difference seems to be that the methods of the English-speaking race, in conquering the world, were based, throughout its history, both at home and abroad, not so much on their government, as on themselves."

"The men who made the Empire had faith in England and in themselves; and they needed no other faith, except in God. They did not theorize about the work which had to be done, they did not talk about it, but they set to work doggedly, irresistibly, "peeling away," Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and many others, did it."

"It was so with the founders of the British Empire in India. It has been so with that remarkable group of men who might almighty have been driven out of Cairo in a single combat, Lord Cromer and his colleagues the regenerators of Egypt. And, unless I am mistaken, you learn two lessons from the scenes that are being enacted before your eyes.

"One is that the method of administration for the most administrative and important positions is by counting up marks obtained in a literary examination. And the other is that a great man, if he is to do a great work, must have a free hand. [As the *Daily Press* said on Tuesday last, "It was not by a system of irresponsibility that British greatness was built up, it is not by a system of irresponsibility that it will be maintained."] If the telegraph had advised the day before the Warren Commission, that world-wide dominion Britain still had.

"The men who made the Empire had faith in the work of bold, courageous, and invincible spirits, who knew when their chances came and took advantage of them, and who chose for themselves and for their country, not to be 'little Englanders,' but great Englishmen, imperial Englishmen. [May we not quote in this connection, and in reference to South Africa, the well-known saying, "Come not to us, but let your shadows before?"]

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It is needless, or it would take too long, to quote here the famous passage in which Sir Henry Hardinge is in point:

"I am told, for instance, that Mr. Waterlow, the author of your article, is a man in estimating the greatness of England and of the British Empire. I forgot the value of character. It is the supreme ruling quality of Englishmen. They owe more to their morals than to their arms. I think every year that one lives one feels more strongly the supremacy of high and noble character. It is the habit to say 'I do not care what they think'—but that is not true.

"We know whereupon they stand, and that is required, that we are estranged from the home country for whose salvation our life-blood was poured out."

"I pray God that this spirit may continue. It is the one lesson worth teaching and worth learning. May it be given to cherish great ideals, to make great efforts, and to win great victories!"

"We know whereupon they stand, and that is required, that we are estranged from the home country for whose salvation our life-blood was poured out."

"I pray God that this spirit may continue. Through craven fear of being great."

At the invitation of the Chairman Mr. Francis addressed the meeting and said every one must have been pleased with the accurate description Mr. Sharp had given of the qualities that had distinguished Englishmen at all ages and at all periods of their history and which had contributed to the success they had achieved in every part of the globe.

Reference to these qualities he would like to suggest for the consideration of the meeting that perhaps too much importance had been attached to our love of sport; that was not the cause of our success, but was one of the qualities, one of the sequences, of our character and of our disposition. A little too much was attributed to the cultivation of sport and it was looked upon as something of a vice, and upon the growing power, the organization, and the increasing number of which the Roman citizens evidently boasted; while our Empire, it seemed to him, receded primarily upon our trade and upon our commerce as well as upon our power of organization and our ability to govern inferior races. He thought Imperialism meant the rule of one supreme sovereign over a number of dependent sovereigns and dependent states. It was something in the nature of a confederation, and that the British Empire was at the present time something very like that, and how can we better impress the lesson upon them than by holding up before their eyes the example of the men *sans peur et sans reproche* who made the Empire, such as Wellington, Haig, Dalhousie, the Lawrences, Livingstons and Gordon.

It is wrong to add that the British Empire has depended not upon the qualities only of which I have spoken, but upon others. It is true enough that the religious character of Englishmen has been stained at different times by grievous faults. But deep down in their hearts has been the fear of God. I believe it has been the secret of their success. I will say no more about it.

Such are the qualities, I conceive, upon which the British Empire has been based—physical strength, pluck, manly, self-reliance, character, etc.

I profoundly believe in the imperial destiny of the British race. Patriotism is not the quality of one party in the State, but of all parties. I am not ashamed to say that I share it to the full. I believe that the British race is the best in all the world. It is the race which has most succeeded in combining politics, law, religion with science, and in making real contributions to others. I believe that it is called the "Patriotism" which plays a paramount part in the history of nations. I believe in my heart that the best thing which can happen to the uncivilized peoples of the world is that they should come more and more under the influence of Great Britain.

It is clear then that whatever fosters the spirit of a just patriotism is of national value. Justice is an unmixed good when it is not the first sentiment in the mind but the second; in other words, when it is subordinated to the fear of God.

What a revelation it is when the mind apprehends that the British Empire to-day includes some 350,000,000 of human beings, that its annual imports and exports amount to £1,000,000,000, and that it covers almost the whole of the habitable globe! When Lord Palmerston, in his speech in the House of Commons, quoted the formula *Civis Romanus semper ibi*, as typical of the protecting power of the Empire, he was entirely right, for the whole world over, his words possessed an even deeper and wider meaning than he knew. ["We're in Hongkong now, exclaim, *Palmersoneum rediremus*."]

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And, if the Empire is only extending in magnitude, the means of communication between its parts are increasing rapidly. It is greater, far greater, than we can possibly purpose it is similar. The steam engine kills distance. The ocean is no longer the great disengaging agent, the great uniting power. And if Burke thought that the Atlantic Ocean forbade, and must for ever forbid, any confederation of the Old World and the New, he thought so in an age when Rome was further from London than New York is now.

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coming I think when the whole English-speaking world, not standing the people of the United States, would stand, and by their united action prevent any grievous loss or injury to England.

For, whatever may happen, there is one bond of union which unites and must unite the English-speaking race. That is the English language itself. The future has few certainties or none, but if there is any one, it is that, if ever there is a universal language—a language spoken or understood among all members of the human family—it will be English. The language of Shakespeare and Milton will control the world. Already its influence is infinitely wider and more powerful than was ever exercised by any language of man. The King of France, and Louis XIV., are examples of the results attained by bringing a trained intelligence to bear by personal direct experience upon questions of foreign policy, says it of—

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Have been Shippers to China for nearly 75 years. Their Brands are favorably known all over the World.

AI QUALITY COGNAC.

Distinguished by 3 Stars on the label.

SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC.

Distinguished by 3 Stars on the label.

VERY GOOD COGNAC.

Commissary younger than the above.

DUROU PORT.

This is a fine quality Wine of exceptionally good value.

PAL MALL WHISKY.

Eleven years old, very fine quality. Each bottle bears an analysis certificate.

SHELFRIES AMOROSO.

The brandy is shipped.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Blended by CUTLER, PALMER & CO. Moderate price, excellent in quality.

BROUKE & CO'S FINE SCOTCH WHISKY.

"Squat" Bottles. Price \$10.00 per dozen bottles.

C. P. & CO'S OWN SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

In Flattened Bottles. Price \$9.00 per dozen bottles.

GLENIFER BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

Moderately priced, good quality. Price \$8.00 per dozen bottles.

AGENTS.—SIEMSSSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG W. ROBINSON & CO.

150 PIANOS FOR HIRE OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS REPAIRED EQUAL TO NEW—WORK WARRANTED.

TUNING BY EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY.

SECOND HAND PIANOS CHEAP.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID UP £300,000.

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000.

RESERVE FUND £50,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CAPITAL 6%.

ON Fixed Deposits 4%.

ON Monthly Payments 3%.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"MANILA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

AND STRAITS

Consignees of cargo by the above-named
Steamship will be hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in
the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless
notice to the contrary is given before 5 P.M.

All claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 15th
inst. will be subject to rent.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [1123]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITEDFROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of cargo by her are hereby informed that their
goods by her are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Godowns of the Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained.No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
left in the Godowns of the undersigned before
noon of the 11th inst., or they will not be
recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [1092]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, AND

STRAITS

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that all goods are being landed at their risk
in the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject
to rent.All claims against the Steamship must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
11th inst., or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 11th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [1040]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"BRINDISI,"

FROM BOLOGNA AND STRAITS

Consignees of cargo by the above-named
Steamship are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in
the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

This vessel brings no cargo.

From Persian Gulf or B.I.S.N. Co. and
Bombay Peninsular S.N. Co's Steamers.Goods not cleared by the 11th instant, at
4pm, will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns and no notice of same given to the
undersigned on or before the 11th inst., after
which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent

Hongkong, 4th May, 1896. [11]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"PATHAN,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,

AND STRAITS

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that all goods are being landed at their risk
in the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject
to rent.All claims against the steamship must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
11th inst., or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 11th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [1062]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS

FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON, AND

STRAITS

THE Steamer

"GLENGLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of cargo by her are hereby informed that their
goods are being landed and placed at their risk
in the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.Optional cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary is given before 2 P.M.Cargo remaining undelivered after the 11th
inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all claims
for damage and/or shortages not later than
the 21st inst., otherwise they will not be
admitted.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 10th inst., at 11 A.M.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1896. [1123]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamer

"HECTOR,"

are hereby notified that the cargo is being dis-
charged into craft, and/or landings in the
Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will
lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo will be
on ready for discharge into craft or Godown on
and after the 9th inst.Cargo undelivered after the 11th inst. will
be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 11th inst., on the 18th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents

Hongkong, 7th May, 1896. [1123]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"S. KARLSRUHE,"

The above-named steamer having arrived
Consignees of cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods, with the exception of Opium
Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and
stored at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless
notice to the contrary is given before 5 P.M.

All claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
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